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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1901.

The Naval Battle.

Details, which are trickling in slowly regarding the great naval battle off Port Arthur, all tend to show that the Japanese victory was due largely to superiority of guns and finer marksmanship. The Japanese plan of battle consisted simply in keeping their foes at a distance and hammering away at them with big guns. With their superior ordnance the Japanese were able to inflict damage upon the Russian ships at a distance which rendered the Russian guns distinctly inferior.

According to an officer of the Japanese squadron, Admiral Togo's idea was to draw the Russians as far south as possible in order to prevent them from dodging back into the harbor in case the prospects of a fight were not to their liking. The battle began early in the afternoon, about thirty miles south of Port Arthur, the Russians entering into action in a single column with the Czarwitsch leading.

Admiral Witthoff's main purpose was to escape to Vladivostok, though he probably recognized fully that he would have to fight for it. However, he plainly did not go out with the intention of meeting the Japanese in battle formation, and either settling them or letting them settle him. His orders apparently were for a running fight, from which he hoped that some of the Russian vessels would escape to join the Vladivostok squadron.

Consequently, when the Japanese attack came the Russian admiral boldly took the brunt of it on his flagship, the Czarwitsch, endeavoring, so his officers report, to get near enough the enemy to ram. But the superiority of the Japanese weapons and marksmanship would not permit this. The battle actually was fought at a distance of five to ten miles, never nearer than five miles, while the shell which finally put the Czarwitsch practically out of action was fired at a range of eight miles.

The Russians seem to have maintained their formation intact until this damage came to the flagship early in the evening. The Czarwitsch's steering gear was shot away at the same time, and it was with difficulty that the rest of the Russian squadron avoided a collision. At this point the battleship Retzjvan engaged the Japanese, thereby enabling the now scattered fleet to escape to various ports under the cover of darkness.

Admiral Togo has been criticised for not destroying more of the Russian vessels, but the explanation of this probably is that he recognized the vital necessity to the Japanese cause of all the ships that he had. He could not afford to take chances which, while they might enable him to inflict a heavy blow on the enemy, might also lose several of his own ships, or at least put them out of action for a considerable time. Japan's resources are limited and she must husband those that she has.

On the other hand, while the bravery of the Russians cannot be questioned, they seem to have been curiously blind to the necessity of sacrificing their vessels at the greatest cost to their foes. Thus Witthoff was chiefly concerned about getting away, when it would appear that his most vital concern should have been to damage the enemy. To accomplish that purpose he should have hurled his fleet at the Japanese. That might have meant self-destruction, but it could scarcely have been more completely self-destructive than was actually the case, while it would have been marvelous indeed if the Japanese had escaped entirely without harm.

Effect of Fresh Air.

One of the interesting and suggestive results achieved by various "fresh air" agencies in the large cities is the moral as well as the physical regeneration of many of the children. Following the superficial analysis, which is characteristic of most reports of this work, this moral benefit is referred back to the fresh air as a cause.

Inasmuch, however, as country life does not progress morally so very much faster than city life, and inasmuch as moral degeneracy is quite as characteristic of certain phases of

social life in which fresh air plays an important part, it seems easily demonstrated that however beneficial fresh air may be upon physique, it is not primarily a moral agent.

What is the testimony given in the first person by one boy, who received a new idea of right living from his experience in the country? After his return home he was told by his father to do something, to which his new sense of things objected. This is what the boy said:

"God knows everything, and if He knew, Mrs. — would surely find out."

Fresh air never taught that boy so much elemental and practical religion. It was love that the boy found in the country—love explained and manifested by the unknown Mrs. —, who was the real agent of a regeneration, in which fresh air in reality played no part whatsoever.

It is a grand work, this sending of the children of the poor for a week or two weeks into the country, but evidently the highest responsibility for the best results of a work of this sort only begins with the raising of the money to pay for the outing.

Far more important than place or period is the mental, moral, and spiritual influence to which the child is subjected during his fresh air experience. This one case shows how much a loving and wise Mrs. — can accomplish. Let it not be overlooked that there are equal possibilities for evil where lack of love and lack of wisdom are the unfortunate manifestations.

How to Catch a Thief.

They do things peculiarly in New York, which just now is mightily excited in its own strange and hysterical fashion over the presence "in its midst" of a band of Italian kidnappers known as "The Black Hand," a regular popular priced melodrama society.

The latest exploit of this gang was to send a letter to a wealthy tailor informing him that he and his wife and his child would be killed unless \$200 were forthcoming for the peculiar benefit of the gang. The tailor was to put the \$200 in his pocket, follow a man with a black mustache, who would touch him three times on the shoulder, walk about five feet in front of the tailor, then turn suddenly and walk toward the trembling victim, demanding the cash.

The tailor promptly and wisely turned the letter over to the police. The police with equal wisdom told the tailor to follow directions, and they would be on hand to attend to the man with the black mustache.

Then the police considerably revealed the dreadful plot to the newspaper reporters eagerly searching for hot weather fiction, and the newspaper reporters in their turn zealously printed the full directions of "The Black Hand" and the plans of the police for catching the nefarious perpetrators of the outrage.

Evidently the New York way of catching a thief is to advertise as publicly as possible that the police will be at a certain spot at a certain time. Then, if the thief wants to be caught, he can be at the same spot at the same time. The New York force should use the Japanese method of dealing with the war correspondent, and realize that self-advertisement is not so important as the genuine protection of the public.

A Dangerous Sentiment.

Whether the arrest in New York of Philip Weinsheimer, president of the Building Trades Alliance, is, as the labor leaders declare, "a plot on the part of the Building Employers' Association to smash the alliance of workers and break the power of Weinsheimer in this crisis," or whether, as the employers claim, "the prosecution is honest and in earnest, and shows that it is a fact that pressure has been brought to make the employers pay for the influence of walking delegates"—whichever side may have the truth in this particular instance, the action itself unveils a condition of constant menace to the cause of labor. This condition is the power for trouble placed almost unreservedly in the hands of the labor leader.

One may grant freely the honesty, integrity, and loyalty of the vast majority of these men, but this does not deny them as a class the possession of certain qualities in human nature which are found in all men—such as the inclination to turn leadership into tyranny and to use leadership to promote personal profit. One case like that of Sam Parks shows that the labor leader does not always successfully resist temptation, and certain features in connection with the cases of both Sam Parks and President Weinsheimer indicate that the labor leader is not expected to resist temptation by at least a portion of his adherents.

The most disgraceful thing in connection with the Sam Parks affair was not the venality of the man himself, but the fact that so many labor men were willing to share the odium of this venality. The case under Parks' command is a parade after his guilt and a blackmailer's court of justice.

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after being arraigned in court on a charge of extortion, he was greeted with cheers and more strikes were ordered. It is true that Weinsheimer should be held innocent until he is proven guilty, but personal dignity and regard for the cause of labor should have impelled him not to compromise his organization while there was a question of his integrity; and reasonable discretion on the part of the union should have counseled against any decisive action either for or against the man until the actual facts in the case were determined.

Labor is constantly on trial before public opinion, and it behooves labor, if it would always possess the public sympathy, which naturally turns to the cause of the under dog, and which is so essential to the success of labor in any conflict, to act consistently with circumspection and with conservatism, erring rather by leaning backward in the endeavor to stand righteously upright than by risking a painful bump on the nose by reaching too far forward in the maintaining even of apparent rights.

"Verbal Assurances"

The Russian ambassador at Constantinople has given the Porte "verbal assurances" that the remaining ships of the "volunteer fleet," if allowed to pass the Dardanelles, will remain under the commercial flag and will not be employed as cruisers. The exodus has therefore already begun. At first Turkey demanded a written promise that the vessels would not be used as warships, but Russia declined to give this, and so the Porte rests satisfied with verbal assurances.

The value of Russian verbal assurances on a point like this will be rightly estimated by those who recall the repeated assurances which Russia gave as to the evacuation of Manchuria. Turkey, of course, cannot follow these vessels or prevent their use for any warlike purpose whatever; but it may safely be assumed that England will keep an eye on them and will act promptly if Russia uses them improperly.

These ships, if used as actual reinforcements of Russia's naval strength, make a formidable addition to her fleet. One of them, the Saratoff, is a vessel of 8,556 tons and of great speed. The Tamboff is of about the same size. The Kiev, the Vladimir and the Voronej are even larger, being of 10,500 tons each. These have all been newly fitted in such a way that they can easily be converted into cruisers. It is not likely that Russia will venture to use them to hold up neutral vessels, but they may yet figure in some interesting international complications.

Points in Paragraphs.

Alexandria has been selected as the site for a great freight yard. It seems sort of a pity to disturb such peaceful slumbers.

Count Kawamura, the "father of the Japanese navy," is dead at Tokyo, but his child is alive and full of vigor. Not day yet reached its majority.

Kuropatkin wires the czar that he is awaiting a decision. Judging by his position at the center of Japanese circle, that is about all he can do.

Latest from the palace at St. Petersburg: The Czarwitsch has been gazetted chief of the Cosack force. But he will not take the field for some time yet.

Col. Ingraham Prentiss, who is said to have been the author of more than 1,000 novels, has just died in Mississippi. Yet, scoffers from Chicago and elsewhere talk about the lack of hustle in the typical Southerner.

King Edward hopes publicly that the result in ending the difficulties on the northern frontier of the empire of India. Privately he knows that it will make them all the more troublesome.

John Sharp Williams' screams were heard even the staidest Democrats listened to it at White Sulphur Springs, but they comforted themselves with the assurance that it would read well. May be it will, but who is going to read it to find out?

Prosecuting Attorney Pugh, of the District, does not like the reforms instituted by the Commissioners in connection with non-prosecuting cases without the formality of taking them to court. He only blames Mr. Pugh, but nevertheless the dangers in the system are self-evident.

A philanthropic New York landlord proposes to erect an apartment house to which all families without children will be admitted, where all the janitors will be gilded, and prizes will be offered for the family which records the most births during its tenancy. Without doubt, President Roosevelt could be easily induced to encourage this infant industry, subservient to a liberal block of votes.

THE PROPOSAL.

"Will you be mine?" the maiden pleaded. And blushed, and looked most winning. The young man turned as deep a red. As at his life's beginning!

He stammered: "Do you mean it? This is sudden! I mean it!" vowed the miss. "I'm in dead earnest, Harry."

"Come—do be mine!" Not even a cad could longer space resist her— "With all my heart!" he answered, glad; And, lucky fellow, blazed her.

"But why should you choose such as I? To be your lover here?" "Just common me!" At her reply— His spirits sank to zero.

"I truly don't intend to ask— I thought, perhaps, you'd guess it— I'm member of a leap year club! I blushed as well as confessed it."

"You ought to feel proud, anyway. That you can propose so handsomely. The unmarried girls have to pay."

"You see, a box of candy!"

—Edwin L. Sabin, in Brooklyn Life

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE

WASHINGTONIANS LEAVING THE CITY

George Hazelton to Speak in New Hampshire.

TAYLORS TO GO TO ST. LOUIS

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox Join Children at Seneca Lake—Going to Watkins Glen.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hazelton have left the city for New England, and during their absence, Mr. Hazelton will deliver a dedicatory address at the unveiling of a soldier's monument in his native town in New Hampshire.

Dr. George Hyde Lee and Charles S. Elliot have gone to Martinsville, Ind., for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William Donnelly and Miss Donnelly, of this city, have closed their house here and gone to Buena Vista Springs for the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus C. Taylor left this week for St. Louis, accompanied by Miss Clara Kubel. Mr. Taylor will return here in a month from Denver, where the party will go from St. Louis. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Kubel will go to San Francisco, and will be absent about six months.

Miss E. May Helms and Miss Mildred Brown will leave Saturday, the 24th instant, to take a short vacation at Atlantic City.

Mrs. George W. Kidwell and her youngest children have gone to Rapidan, Va., for a month. Her friends hope the mountain air may prove beneficial to health. Miss Kidwell and her children will be at Sterling, Va., for a few weeks. They will join their mother later.

Mrs. John C. Black, wife of General Black, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., is in Boston with the general, where she is receiving much social attention.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wilcox have gone to Seneca Lake, N. Y., where they will join their daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Edith, who are at Watkins Glen and Niagara Falls.

Miss Grace Carmichael has gone to Richmond, Va., for a visit with friends.

J. C. Cannon has left the city for a vacation, and is at the Rudolf, Atlantic City, for the present.

M. E. Branson, Mrs. E. B. Branson, and W. H. Farrington, of Washington, went to Atlantic City Tuesday and are stopping at the Shoreham.

Mrs. S. C. Pratt, of Seventeenth Street, has gone to Atlantic City, and will stop while there at the Scarborough.

Mrs. S. G. Parker, wife of Captain Parker, of the U. S. Army, is making her home at the Hotel Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wort, Miss E. M. Wort, and Mrs. G. W. Wort have left for Atlantic City, and will make their headquarters at the Taylor Inn.

The Rev. Charles M. Ramsdell, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, who is on a three months' leave of absence, and with his son Paul, is at Mount St. Marys, Md., where he will remain until he returns to Washington.

Mrs. L. F. May, daughter of Col. E. A. McIntire, and little Elsie May, his granddaughter, have gone to Harpers Ferry, Md., for a month's rest, prior to their visit to the St. Louis fair, where they will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Fehrs, at their suburban home, Rock Castle. They have spent the past several weeks in Atlantic City.

FEW RETURNING FROM VACATION

Mrs. William A. Stewart, wife of Senator Stewart of Nevada, who has spent some time at Manhattan Beach, with her husband and little daughter, has returned to Washington with the latter, and is temporarily at her apartment on Columbia Road.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Frederick have returned to their K Street home after a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles M. Pepper and Miss Nora Pepper have returned to their home in E Street for a two weeks' rest, having visited relatives in Pennsylvania. They will go to St. Louis for a month's visit, leaving September 1.

Miss Alicia D. Coadley, daughter of the Hon. Thomas A. Coadley, of New York, is in the city, and is at 113 Third Street northeast.

Secretary of State and Mrs. John Hay are being congratulated upon the advent of their first grandson, born to their eldest daughter, Mrs. Helen Hay Whitney, wife of Payne Whitney, at Ellsworth, Me., yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney's first child was a daughter, and the Secretary and Mrs. Hay have a second granddaughter by Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth.

Mrs. Henry A. Willard, of Washington, who is spending the summer as usual at her Nantucket home, yesterday celebrated her seventy-third birthday. The stork celebrated Mrs. Willard's birthday by leaving a box of candy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Willard. They now have two children.

Sydney Lloyd Wright, who will open the Washington College of Music, at Ellsworth, Me., yesterday, is in the city, and will move his family here from West Virginia on September 1.

Dr. and Mrs. George Hyde Lee have taken apartments at the Edward, 116 Fifth Street, and will be at home there in September.

Word was received today from Belamy Storer, ambassador to Austria, saying that Mr. Storer and his wife have gone to Canada, where they will remain until September, as his health is poor.

During the early part of September the Storks will go to Cincinnati for a visit at several weeks before returning to Europe. Mrs. Storer is a member of the Lowrey family, of Cincinnati, the daughter of the late John Lowrey, the son of Congressman Nicholas Lowrey. She was the founder of the famous Rockwood Pottery, of Cincinnati.

SIR MORTIMER PLAYS CRICKET

Joins Club at Lenox and Practices for Match.

MISS ROOSEVELT VERY GAY

German Ambassador Will Remain at Lenox—Mrs. Reubyn's Reception at New London.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, true to the Britisher's reputation as a lover of open air sports, has become a member of the Lenox cricket team, and has started practice with the team for a match, some against another team. He, with all of the diplomats at Lenox, and other prominent cottagers, decided yesterday to hold a tournament of gymkhana games at Fairwood, Lenox, in September, for the benefit of the Berkshire Farm Retreat, controlled by Miss Ethel Folson.

Miss Roosevelt was the center of attraction for the younger set of society at the tennis tournament at Newport yesterday morning, when she appeared with Mrs. Ogden Mills, wearing a gown of cream colored embroidered pique trimmed in heavy lace and a yellow straw hat with blue flowers as a trimming. She will remain at Newport for three weeks and will be entertained and fêted all of each day and the greater part of every night.

Bar Harbor society will give a reception to the officers of the French cruiser Duplex, at the Young Men's Christian Association today. Count Cassini, Mont. K. Jessup, and James Stokes will make addresses in French.

The German ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, who are making the embassy headquarters at Lenox, have abandoned the idea of going to Bar Harbor for the rest of the season, and will camp at the Berkshire resort until quite late in the season.

Surgeon George A. Lung, U. S. N., will leave the Curtis Hotel at Lenox, where he has been since the summer, tomorrow. Dr. Lung has been assigned to duty on the battleship Kentucky, and will be in Cuban waters during the fall and winter.

C. G. Williams, of this city, is showing up strongly in the twenty-third annual tournament of the National Rogue Association, now in progress at Norwich, Conn. F. J. Duray, of this city, now a contestant in this year's tourney.

One of the most charming events at New London last week was the large reception Friday attended by several hundred guests, with Mrs. John E. Reubyn, one of Washington's most lavish hosts in the social season, receiving Mr. and Mrs. Reubyn, and a large number of the New York Yacht Club fleet and the warships lying in the harbor at that place. Society from Pequot, Colony, Eastern Point and Gosport were present. As Admiral Sands, in command of the navy, was not able to be present, Mrs. Reubyn had assumed her in receiving Captain Swinburne of the battleship Texas.

ARMY WEDDING AT OVERBROOK

The daughter of Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the Army, Miss Frances O'Reilly was married at Overbrook, Pa., at 8 o'clock this morning to Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, of the Artillery Corps. The wedding was quite simple and private, being witnessed only by the immediate family, and the bride and groom left Overbrook immediately after their wedding journey.

The bride is an accomplished linguist, having lived much abroad, and was popular in society here. Lieutenant Hennessy will take his bride to Fort Belvoir, Ky., where he is stationed, and the bride and groom will be at the station Saturday for Europe.

SEVERAL WEDDINGS ANNOUNCED

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Jane Turner Petherbridge, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gustav Petherbridge, to Capt. Horace Milton Bell, son of Major James E. Bell, of the District militia, on Tuesday, August 26, at noon, in the chapel of Charlotte Hall, Md. Captain Bell is Inspector of rifle practice, Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. The young couple will be at home after October 1 in Haskell, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Nyman have issued cards to the wedding of their daughter, Mary E. Nyman, and Fred M. Buxton, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the parents of the bride-elect. The couple will be at home after October 1, at 124 Ninth Street.

Mrs. John Davies Jones has written to friends in Washington that the marriage of her daughter, Miss Martina Potter Jones, whose engagement to Marquis Giuseppe d'Aleja Parza de Trubis was announced a few days ago, will be married during next winter in Florence, Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, of Fourth and K Streets northwest, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Yettie Cooper, to Benjamin Kandel.

CAVALRY BAND CONCERT AT JUDICIARY PARK

The following program will be rendered by the Fifteenth Cavalry Band at Judiciary Park this evening, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.:

March, "Uncle Sammy".....Holzman
Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
Sextet, "Lucia".....Donizetti
Selection, "L'Estudiantina".....Waldteufel
Selection, "Faust".....Gounod
Characteristic, "The Mountebank".....Doyle
Finale, "Bedelia".....Schwartz
The Star Spangled Banner".....Key

RACE WAR IN NEW JERSEY.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 18.—There has been a race war between the whites and blacks at the little town of Ewan, a few miles below here. The clash resulted in the whites driving out the negroes, and further trouble is feared. It is said that lawsuits will follow the outbreak.

CLANCY BOILS DOWN

PARKER'S SPEECH

He Heard It and Enjoyed It and Nearly Had a Fight With the Candidate's Farm Hand.

"'Twas a grand speech, 'twas a grand speech," declared Alderman Clancy to a mixed group in the little back room of the alderman's store on Halsted Street.

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"Judge Pa-arker's speech of acceptance," replied the alderman; "didn't you read it?"

"Yaw, I read it all right, aber I couldn't make no heads nor tails out of it. Vat is de answer?"

Alderman Clancy gazed at his stout friend compassionately for a moment, and resumed:

"'Tis a speech that will give us the vote of every Dimmycrat in the solid South, an' 'twill unite the party in the north if anybody can find it an' let it know. I'll tell ye about it. Schnitzel-bank (addressing the north side justice), 'r I was there at E-soup-pus-on-the-Hudson with the Chicago bunch and the great living Dimmycrat-barrin William Jennings Bryan—jet as he spoke them. I'll tell ye how he said it:

"'Fellow Dimmycrats,' he says, 'an' gintlemen—'an' then it began to rain. Ye know the Republicans have the control of the weather office, an' it looked to me like a put-up job.

"'Go awn, judge,' says Chump Clancy, the chairman of the county, 'we're all Dimmycrats here an' we've been out in the wet 'r so long we don't mind a little shower.'"

"'Tis too long to give no payvillion here,' says I to wan of the judge's farm hands, who was standin' under a tree grinnin' like a moonkey. 'I would do no good,' he says, 'this crowd don't know enough to go in out of the rain, an' if he hadn't run like the black Raypublican he is id' be gawn to the grass with him.

"The judge bowed to Chump Clancy an' went on with his speech:

"I have been asked by the gr-r-r-r Dimmycratic party," he says, "the party of Thomas Jefferson," he says, "an' of Grover Cleveland an' William Jennings Bryan," he says, "be the conservative Dimmycratic party av'ndro Jackson."

"An' August Belmont an' William M. Tweed an' Tillman an' Croker an' Bathousen John—the party that warships at the shrines av' Monticello an' old Hermitage an' Frinch Lick," he says, "I have been asked by this party if I will take the nomination for President," he says, "I will now make 'r me decision," he says.

"The Dimmycratic party, ex rei, Teddy Roosevelt et al. in the first place, will I take the nomination?" I will. I would be false to the traditions an' principles of the Dimmycratic party."

"I did not take anything that was handed to me," he says.

"Where do I stand on the gr-r-r-r

Following are some of the opinions expressed editorially by Southern newspapers on the burning at the stake of two negroes at Statesboro, Ga.:

Both Law and Lynching Failed.

"The Atlanta Constitution." "No man can fail to appreciate the desire of the friends and neighbors of the Hodges family to speedily and summarily avenge the horrible crime of which the two negroes, Cato and Red, were guilty. The annals of crime tell of no more terrible affair than the wanton butchery of that entire family. The speedy punishment of the two principals was no miscarriage of justice, but it should have been left for the law to do the deed that meted out to it a punishment, the retributive force of which would be no miscarriage of justice. There was, however, a serious miscarriage of justice in another direction. Every negro who was in that horrible plot should have been convicted and punished. In its unreasoning desire to inflict summary punishment upon the two principals the mob defeated the ends of justice."

Will Lose 10,000 Votes for Parker.

"The Atlanta News." "The incident comes unfortunately during a Presidential campaign, when the Democrats have so much to hope for in a conservative appeal to the public sentiment of the country against the negroist policy of the Republican President. The Statesboro incident will probably lose 10,000 votes to Judge Parker in the Middle States and in the East."

"Southern Men Hang Heads in Shame."

"The Times-Dispatch" of Richmond. "It makes every obedient Southern man hang his head with shame. It has ever been our boast this paper is intensely Southern in all its views. It will be denounced by all decent men and newspapers, and the Statesboro incident will be held responsible for it, nor be made to suffer for it. "As if to add to the disgrace of this

most disgraceful affair the soldiers, who were present to guard the prisoners were armed with unloaded guns."

Mob Must Be Punished.

"The Charleston [S. C.] News and Courier." "In the presence of such a spirit of lawless violence every good citizen must be appalled. If the crime of the negroes was past human endurance, what is to be said of the crime of their self-constituted executioners? If the deed that demanded the retributive force of which is lost in contemplation of its barbarity. "And now what will the governor and the peace officers do? The law and order loving people of Georgia do about it? It is not to be believed that the murderers of Reed and Cato are not known. Shall they escape without punishment for their terrible crime?"

Profoundly to Be Regretted.

"The Savannah Morning News." "It is profoundly to be regretted that the law was not permitted to take its course in the case of the murderers of the Hodges family. We are sure that the better sentiment of Bullock county was past human endurance, what is to be said of the crime of their self-constituted executioners? If the deed that demanded the retributive force of which is lost in contemplation of its barbarity. "And now what will the governor and the peace officers do? The law and order loving people of Georgia do about it? It is not to be believed that the murderers of Reed and Cato are not known. Shall they escape without punishment for their terrible crime?"

Shakes Faith in Popular Government.

"Memphis Commercial Appeal." "The burning of two negroes in Statesboro, Ga., was an atrocity that is calculated to shake faith in popular government. This burning was so uncalculated and so unnecessary, so brutal and unprovoked that it must be put down as a result of pure bloodthirstiness. When law and order are thus defied despotism is invited and made necessary."

The Question of Playgrounds for Children

To the Editor of The Washington Times: The problem of how to obtain enough public playgrounds for the children of Washington, is the Georgetown people think, one of the most important civic questions we now have before us. Over here there is almost a total lack of such grounds; but there are also other sections of the city equally needful of the improvement.

In view of this fact, and in consideration of the further fact that the proper development of children physically is of prime importance, it seems to me peculiar that the proposition to set on foot at once a vigorous campaign to secure the larger and more numerous playgrounds has not aroused a more universal interest.

It is true that there are many who have written in your columns about the matter, and we are gratified that so much work has been done by the Association, but it does seem that the people of Washington ought to awake to the realization that here is an opportunity to benefit the rising generation and all posterity.